

The Lacombe Guardian

VOL. I. No. 8

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1913

\$1.00 PER YEAR

Another C.N.R. Raid Predicted

Ottawa, July 16.—That the recent raid on the federal treasury by the Canadian Northern railway is but a forerunner of another and bigger raid that is to be made next session, and that to make the task of those seeking financial aid and those giving it easier, an energetic press bureau is sending broadcast the news that the government will finally take over and operate the C.N.R. as a government enterprise, is the report that is being freely circulated in well informed circles here at the present time. It is true that Sir William Mackenzie, approached on the subject, has stated that it is a very foolish story but this is also said to be part of the big scheme which will next session give the Canadian Northern another opportunity to apply for another big loan, the general belief being that whenever a railroad magnate denies a story vehemently, that story contains more or less truth. Banking on this general belief Sir William is said to be making his demands very energetically, and the effort to make another raid on the treasury will probably be made in the guise of a measure to be introduced next session, which at first sight will look like the government ownership of the road in question, but which will later on resolve itself into something resembling a partnership between the government and the C.N.R., with the government supplying the road with from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 in cash and the Mackenzie & Mann interests owning and operating the road for their own benefit.

During the past session this report cropped up on several occasions and was always hushed. Now it is again making its appearance and the feeling that it is correct in general is gradually growing in well informed government and railroad circles, where it is well known that the recent grant to the C.N.R. by the government did not do anything more than relieve the existing financial strain on the railroad, and did not take into consideration the completion of the work now being undertaken by Mackenzie & Mann. So generally is this feeling being accepted that the Toronto News, in an editorial friendly to the road, has gone so far as to suggest that there be a change in the management of the C.N.R., and that some one outside that company be put in charge of the affairs of the road if public confidence is to be left unshaken.

That the new grant, if an effort is to be made to give one, will be very bitterly opposed is already conceded. The recent grant was fought in the house by the opposition, and fought much more strenuously than either the government or the railroad expected, but the Liberals are said to be now getting ready for the defense of another attack on the treasury, and if an attempt is made to railroad through more legislation giving the Canadian Northern further financial aid a big fight can be expected when the house meets again.

Local Jottings

A. Kenny left Monday last for his former home in Manitoba.

For the choicest candies, made in Lacombe, go to the Lacombe Candy Kitchen.

Robt. Hanna, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, is here for a visit with his father, R. S. Hanna.

Alf. Slater, of Coronation, paid a week-end visit to his Lacombe relatives, leaving on the 14th.

P. H. Taibaudens and wife have gone to Ontario for a summer holiday visit to their old home.

Mrs. George Elliot, of Clive, and children, left on the 12th after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Banks.

A. M. Campbell is getting the lumber onto the ground for his large new residence on Barnett Avenue.

Mrs. Bishop, of New Brunswick, is here for an extended visit at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Vickers.

W. A. Alexander and wife, of Listowel, Ontario, and Mr. McKinnon, of Durham, Ontario, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. McDonald for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Duckett, from Iowa, are visiting their son, F. H. Duckett, a successful farmer a few miles out. They will remain for a few weeks and return via Vancouver and Spokane and other principal points.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Woody arrived on Thursday, the 10th, from their honeymoon trip and have taken up their residence at the farm a few miles out. Mr. Woody brought his bride, Miss Spring, from Guinon, Oklahoma, near the Woody's former home.

Rush Brown, a half breed, was arrested by Constable Miller on a charge of furnishing liquor to Indians. He was tried by Justices C. C. Switzer and E. H. Wilson, was found guilty, fined \$50 and costs, and sent up to Fort Saskatchewan for thirty days at hard labor.

A person signing himself "Englishman" is feeling much worried because a countryman of his who recently came to Alberta tells of the prevalence of crooks in his native land who are preying upon emigrants; and because Associated Press dispatches of recent date tell of the prevalence of gambling and efforts that are being made to curb it in his native land.

Mr. A. Bulger has just completed a large watch which he has placed over the entrance to his jewelry establishment. The watch has been made entirely by Mr. Bulger, from the smallest piece of machinery in the interior to the placing of the gold leaf on the surface. It is fitted up with an electric light on the inside so that the time may be seen at any hour of the day or night from a distance.

The Lacombe Fire Brigade, at a meeting held on Tuesday evening elected Fred Taylor chief, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James Gourley, who has made a very efficient chief for several years past, but has resigned on account of his business taking him out of town so large a part of the time. The new chief has been connected with the brigade ever since its organization and thoroughly understands the work. N. E. Carruthers, who has also seen many years of service on the brigade, was elected assistant chief.

Wedding of Popular Young Couple

Macleod, July 12.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Bowen, Twenty-first street, was the scene of a very pretty midsummer wedding when at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, their eldest daughter, Sarah Grace, was united in marriage to Mr. Lloyd Wellington Puffer, son of W. B. Puffer, M. P. P., of Lacombe, Alta. Rev. A. D. Richards of the Methodist church performed the ceremony, which took place in front of a massive floral embankment in the drawing room, the latter being artistically bedecked with an abundance of roses and carnations.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a rich white satin gown covered with chinchilla lace, the bridesmaid, Miss Bella Bowen, being beautifully attired in a white point d'esprit dress. The bride carried a gorgeous bouquet of white roses and ferns and the bridesmaid pink carnations. Miss Estelle Bowen played very sweetly Lohengrin's wedding march and Master C. Ferguson, the bright young son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Ferguson, carried in the ring on a silver salver. The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome set of mint furs and to the bridesmaid and pianist, beautiful cameo and pearl brooches respectively. The splendid display of costly gifts, among them a silver tea service from the parents of the groom and a substantial cheque from the bride's parents, testified more strongly than anything else could have done to the popularity of the young couple.

Among the guests who were present were Mr. W. F. Puffer, M.P.P., of Lacombe; Mr. and Mrs. John Kaiser, Rev. A. D. and Mrs. Richards and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Ferguson.

The usual felicitations being extended, the happy young couple were escorted along the carpeted walk to waiting automobiles in which they were whirled to the depot, where they entrained on their honeymoon to Vancouver and British Columbia, with cream satin tailored blouse and French Milan hat with purple plume. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Puffer will reside in Lacombe where the groom is interested in ranching.

Following the wedding a dainty dinner was served at which Mrs. Bowen in black silk and Mrs. Puffer, in black satin, presided.

Athabasca Election

Edmonton, July 17.—The deferred election in Athabasca constituency will be held on Wednesday, July 30, with nomination day just one week earlier, Wednesday, July 23. These dates have been decided upon by the returning officer, in whose hands the decision as to when the election should be held had been left. Only two candidates are in the field today, the Conservatives having selected Mayor James Wood as their representative, while Hon. A. G. Mackay has been selected as the Liberal standard bearer.

Many Are Killed on C.P.R. Tracks

Macleod, July 12.—Since January 1 thirty-five people have been killed while trespassing on the western lines of the C.P.R. During the past two weeks four babies have been killed between Winnipeg and Calgary.

Drastic methods will be adopted by the company to prevent this trespassing in future and prosecutions are expected to follow for it strictly against the rules of the company for anyone not being an employee to walk on the tracks or in the yards.

Blackfalds

The C.N.R. are only running one train a week now between here and the Mountain House.

C. E. Myers has just been appointed district agent for the John Deere Plow Co.

Mr. Stewart's sale was a success in every way. Good prices were obtained for both cattle and machinery.

Mr. C. Leblanc is expected to return soon from Winnipeg where he has spent his holidays.

Jack Innes has greatly improved his place by plowing and fencing.

C.P.R. surveyors are camped near the depot. It is supposed they are surveying land between Calgary and Edmonton.

Mr. Clout has just opened a butcher shop here. We hope Mr. Clout will do well as a meat market here is very much appreciated by the citizens.

Can't Abolish Senate

Can the tenure of senators be changed; can the manner of selection be altered or can the body itself be abolished by act of parliament?

Some of the best trained legal minds in the Dominion are giving attention to this subject at the present time, and the consensus of opinion appears to be that the senate cannot be changed in any way except by the unanimous consent of the provinces.

Hon. Belcourt, who should know what he is talking about, gives us his opinion that the senate could not be changed in composition without a resolution from each and every province; that the objection of one province would virtually prevent the imperial parliament from changing the B.N.A. act so as to effect a change. Belcourt points out that the B.N.A. act contains no provision for altering the senate and as the B.N.A. act is the fundamental law of the Dominion, the change would have to be obtained through London. So long as one province objected, or even refused to sanction the change, the imperial house would be in a position that to grant the change without that province's consent would be a confiscation of that much of the rights of the province guaranteed it under the constitution.

Abolishing the senate may not be as easy as it may appear to some people.

Gull Lake Items

Cottages are pretty well filled up now, and throngs are filling the hotels and tents, although a rainy day seems to stop the influx and puts a damper on things. Last week, it was reported that 1,500 people were living at the Lake, but as the writer has not made his canvass yet we cannot confirm this report, although we will have our report on same in the near future.

The joint U.F.A. picnic held here by the Lacombe, Bentley and Rimby locals on Friday last was very well attended by the farmers in reach. The sports were very interesting, in the baseball game, the Lakeside team were too much for their opponents. The dance at night in the Fernie Hall was very well attended and everyone seemed to have a very good time.

Miss O'Brien and O. W. Barnes returned to Edmonton after a sojourn at Thistle Inn on Saturday last.

The Misses Morehouse and Williams of Edmonton are stopping at Thistle Inn for a week or so, enjoying the beauties of Gull Lake.

The storm on Sunday caught a number of Lacombe, Wetaskiwin and Edmonton business men at the Lake, who had a very uncomfortable time getting into Lacombe to their work, on account of the severe storm, several auto's went in however and others took passage with other rigs.

Mrs. (Dr.) Hislop and children of Edmonton, who have been spending a few weeks in the Harcourt cottage here, left for their home today. Mrs. Hislop is hurrying back to visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Oliver, before they leave for the Coast.

Carl Eggen is back from Calgary where he was running his car during the Fair, and is again driving in the Lacombe and Gull Lake district.

At the first election in the village of Gull Lake, held on Saturday last, John McKenty, H. M. Trimble and W. H. Sheppard were elected councillors, by acclamation.

SPORTS PROGRAMME

Brownlow's Landing, on Friday, July 26th, 1913, by the Bentley Homestead No. 3066, Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

Baseball game, pure \$5.00; men's 100 yard race, \$1.50c; ladies 50 yard race \$1.50; boys 100 yard race, under 15 years, 75c, 50c; girls 50 yard race, under 15, 75c, 50c; Boys 25 yard race, under 8 years, 50c, 25c; Girls 25 yard race, under 8 years, 50c, 25c; running high jump, \$1.50; standing broad jump, \$1.50; novelty race, \$1.50c; ladies nail driving contest, "16-8" nail, \$1.50c; men's rowing race, \$1.50c; ladies' rowing race, \$1.50c; swimming race, \$1.50c; tub race, \$1.50c.

Contests and prizes open to all: W. St. J. O'Neill, Hon. Foreman; James P. McPherson, Correspondent; Olaf Larson, Chairman of Committee.

Tory Government's Chief Business

The following letter and declaration which are being received by many postmasters throughout Canada are self-explanatory and show better than anything else could the contemptible littleness of the men whom accident has placed temporarily in charge of the Dominion's affairs. This one was received by a postmaster in Lacombe district:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF CANADA, OTTAWA

June 27, 1913

Sir.—It is represented to this Department that since your appointment as Postmaster at you have taken an active part in Federal and Provincial elections.

I am therefore directed to request that you will be good enough to say whether this is true. If the accusation is not well founded, I presume you will have no objection to sign the Solemn Declaration herewith enclosed, which should be attested before a Justice of the Peace.

An early reply is requested.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Signed) Hector B. Verret,
Asst. Deputy Postmaster
General.

SOLEMN DECLARATION made by virtue of the Act respecting Extra Judicial Oaths.

I, the undersigned,
Postmaster of

do solemnly declare—

(1) That I was appointed Postmaster in the year

(2) That since my appointment as Postmaster, I have taken an active part in Federal or Provincial Elections. I have not canvassed or taken any voter to the polls, nor have I offered or given any money or liquor, or represented any candidate at any polling division, I have not checked or verified any list of voters, outside any polling station, neither did I take part in any committee of organization, or address any meeting in favour of any candidate, and I did not interrupt any speaker during the course of any meeting.

(3) All I did was to quietly cast my vote.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me

At this day
of 1913.

Will Reform Lords

London, July 16.—The latest political sensation is the Asquith announcement that the government will next year bring in a bill to reform the lords. There can be no doubt that the peers are preparing for a life and death fight. It looks as though the prime minister wants to bring in a bill for the formation of a new second chamber, and then dissolve and go to the country on it.

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

CONTEmPT OF PARLIAMENT

During its brief period of office the Borden government has shown an unflagging determination to enforce the time diagnosed system of government by Cabinet rather than by Parliament, which would alone warrant the people in contemptuously dismissing it from power whenever it dare give them the chance. Its course has been evidently promoted, not merely by a desire for absolute power, but by a desire to obtain absolute control of immense funds, with the clear intention of using them in such a manner as to offset the effect of its record.

Mr. Borden tried to secure a vote of \$35,000,000 to buy war-ships with. He insisted that every cent of that \$35,000,000 should be voted to the absolute control of the government so that it could be expended by the government without the slightest control by parliament even though the expenditure had to continue over four or five years, as it would. When on May 15, Mr. W. M. German moved that the \$35,000,000 be paid, "Upon appropriation in that behalf being from time to time made by parliament," The Tories and Nationalists united to defeat it. When Mr. Carvell moved that the work done under the proposed Act should be by contract awarded upon public tenders, the Tories and Nationalists voted it down. When the Senate demanded the cool judgment of the people upon the project, the government refused to take such a risk and abandoned the bill.

The whole course of the Naval Bill made it plain that the Borden-Rogers combination were far more anxious to gain absolute control of the \$35,000,000 (and the further funds that would inevitably be needed) than they were to aid Great Britain. Recent revelations of the machinations of the armament trust and the presence of their agents at Ottawa during the debate shows what would have happened had Mr. Borden won. Ten per cent of \$35,000,000 is \$3,500,000 and a ten per cent rake off is by no means a stranger to the armament trust.

When the Hon. Mr. Cochrane again introduced the Highways Aid Bill, it contained provisions which gave absolute control of the \$1,500,000 voted for this purpose by the government without any control by parliament. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier presented a resolution approving the principle of the Bill, but demanding that "The appropriation for that object should be allotted and paid to the governments of the respective provinces in proportion to the population of the said provinces," the Tories and Nationalists rallied behind Mr. Borden and voted it down. When the Senate amended the Bill to make it conform to British parliamentary practice, the government abandoned it rather than lose its grip on the money. It was evident Mr. Borden and Mr. Cochrane were more anxious to get absolute control of the \$1,500,000 than to help the farmers by the construction of good roads. The electors of South Renfrew and the Hon. Mr. Graham know the reason. The money could and would be used as an electioneering agent.

When the Aid to Agriculture Bill was introduced by Hon. Mar-

tin Burrell, although it provided for fair division of the \$10,000,000 amongst the provinces, it still retained the objectionable feature of absolute control of the money by the Cabinet, without recourse to parliament. The whole \$10,000,000 must be voted at once, although the expenditure was to be spread over ten years. When Mr. Carvell moved that the money should be spent upon appropriation made from year to year by parliament, and "Provided that the same shall be voted yearly," the Tories and Nationalists were shocked and voted it down. When Hon. Mr. Oliver moved an amendment to strike out the clause conferring upon the government absolute control of the expenditure without recourse to parliament, again the government was pained, and voted that down. When the bill reached

the Senate the Liberal majority there allowed it to pass without amendment, merely because they considered it in the interest of the people to allow the Bill to go through it's imperfect shape, rather than have the government kill it as they did the Highway Bill. It was evident that the government was much more anxious to gain absolute control of the expenditure of this \$10,000,000 than it was to aid agriculture. Such a sum would prove an effective lever to raise votes.

In every one of the few important measures that have been presented by the Borden government there has been evidence of this contempt of parliament and a determination of Mr. Borden, with his crafty ally Hon. Robert Rogers, to secure untrammeled control of as much money as possible. The history of the Macdonald, Richeson, Antigonish and Hochelaga by-elections gives the reason. Hon. Mr. Rogers boasts he knows how to win elections, but his work requires vast amounts of people's money to do it. The time is not far distant when even Mr. Rogers will not be able to bribe the people with their own money.

MORE TORY DECEPTION

It is hard for a leopard to change its spots, or for the Tory party "to play the game." In 1896 the Tories published a bogus issue of the Toronto Globe to fool the electors. Now, they have just published a bogus copy of "Hansard" in an endeavor to repeat the trick. This is a pamphlet issued by the Conservative organization as a very close imitation of the Hansard Reports of the closure debate. It is headed up "House of Commons Debates" in exact imitation of type used in a regular Hansard, while throughout it follows in style, type, paragraphing, etc., precisely the methods of the Hansard, with the evident idea of deceiving the electors with it as a genuine record of the proceedings of the House of Commons on the closure bill.

In some respects it is a fair reproduction of Hansard—it gives a fair report of everything of advantage to the Conservatives. Otherwise it is totally deceptive, in that it suppresses page after page which would prove most damaging to the Conservatives, not merely with their opponents, but with all lovers of fair play.

For instance, this publication gives a speech of Mr. Borden, and then proceeds with a reply of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, exactly as though one had succeeded the other in Han-

sard debate. As a matter of fact, there was an interval, which witnessed one of the most disgraceful and stormy scenes in the history of the Canadian parliament which occupies no less than seventeen pages of the official Hansard, every line of which is carefully cut out.

The portion thus eliminated is that in which at the close of Mr. Borden's speech introducing his great resolution, Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to move an amendment, when evidently by pre-concerted arrangement with Mr. Borden, Hon. Mr. Hazen jumped up as soon as he could. In accordance with the traditional law of the House, Speaker Sproule "recognized" the leader of the Opposition as entitled to the floor in reply to the leader of the government, but Hon. Mr. Hazen stubbornly stuck to the plan.

Then Mr. Northrop of East Hastings, and Mr. Blair of Peel hastily moved under a forgotten and obsolete rule that Sir Wilfrid Laurier be not allowed to speak but that Hon. Mr. Hazen be given the floor. This unprecedented act of interference with the rights of the minority was greeted with cries of "shame" from the Liberal ranks, and shame-faced silence from the government benches. There was a vote upon this question, with a servile government majority supporting Mr. Borden's unfair methods. This was followed by another most exciting scene when Hon. Mr. Hazen moved "the previous question" with the sole object of gagging the Opposition, preventing any amendment, or fair discussion of the closure regulation.

All this is carefully left out of the Tory bogus Hansard. It shows that while they are still unashamed in their desire to hoodwink the people, they at least recognize that by publishing the truth they would make the people ashamed of them.

TORIES REAL SPONGES

Ever since parliament prorogued, the Tory press has kept up a steady reiteration of the parrot cry that the Liberals defeated the Borden Naval Bill and refused to allow Canada to do anything but sponge upon Great Britain.

A few days ago, the London Free Press said, "The Canadians who are sponging upon the Empire are the Canadians who today insist that Canada owes nothing to England. Their ancestors would be ashamed of them."

In his great speech on the Naval Bill in the Senate, on May 27, last, Sir George Ross declared—and his statement has never been contradicted—"The Naval Bill provides for a contribution of only \$35,000,000. A very generous contribution which we would cheerfully vote if no other consideration were involved. Under the Laurier Naval Act of 1910, now in force, any number of millions could be contributed by parliament if they so desired."

Why then harass parliament with a bill which is not required for emergency purposes and which is not as effective as the act of 1910? If the honorable gentlemen are sincere, let them withdraw the bill now before us and submit to the House a supplementary estimate for ten or fifteen million dollars for the speedy construction of battleships wherever they can be built, and then from year to year ask parliament for such additional sums as may be necessary. . . . If the government wanted four or five battleships they could build them wherever

P. O. BOX 112

PHONE 21

FRANK VICKERSON

Financial Agent, Real Estate, Insurance, Money to Loan

VICKERSON BLOCK, RAILWAY STREET, LACOMBE

LOANS

Headquarters for Farm Loans.

Company and private funds to loan.

Agent for National Trust Company, Ltd., and
Netherlands Transatlantic Mortgage Company.

INSURANCE

Fire Insurance Placed on farm and town buildings and contents at lowest possible rates. Agent for the Quebec Fire Assurance Co., the German American Insurance Co., the Central Canada Insurance Co., the Acadia Fire Insurance Co., and the American Central Insurance Co.

FARM AND TOWN PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN

Easy rates and terms of repayment
No delay, no publicity. See

JOHN McKENTY

Lacombe

Day Block



How You Would Enjoy

some of these delicious lamb chops; or one of these big juicy steaks, if you only came here and saw them. Really, you would not deny yourself such splendid cuts. They look so good, fresh and tasty, and they actually are the finest to be had in this section or anywhere.

The Pioneer Meat Market

COLE & SLATER, Proprietors

EDWIN H. JONES

Barrister, Solicitor
and Notary

P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19
Offices Gilmore Hall, Barnett Ave.

Lacombe Boarding House

Rates: \$1.00 per Day
Per Week \$5.00

Home Cooking Home Comforts
Mrs. J. M. Williams, Prop.
Opp. Lacombe Feed Mills

SAM LOUIE'S LAUNDRY

Work called for and delivered
All work guaranteed.

Prices right

Railway St., Opp. Depot

Headquarters for Base Ball Goods,
Kodaks and Sporting Goods

We carry a full line of Toilet Articles,
Perfumes and Candies

Lacombe Drug Co. Ltd.

BARNETT AVE.

LACOMBE, Alta.

CAUTION
CONTAINS COFFEE AND BAKING POWDER

BLUE RIBBON
COFFEE
ALWAYS RELIABLE

Blue
Ribbon

BLUE RIBBON
BAKING POWDER
ALWAYS RELIABLE

COFFEE and BAKING POWDER

Always ask for Blue Ribbon Coffee and Baking Powder. Like all Blue Ribbon pure food products they are of the highest quality and are sold guaranteed to give every satisfaction or if otherwise the purchase price will be refunded.

The Amateur Gardener

An interesting Short Story

By MATT MULLIGAN

"There's not much need for a watering-can, anyway, just now is there?"

Corp. John Smith straightened his back and looked at his questioner.

"You've only just moved in, haven't you?" he asked irrelevantly. "Your front lawn has been neglected for some time."

"Yes, I only came the other day. My name's Paley—Richard Paley. I have heard you spoken of already as Mr. Smith—Police Corporal Smith, I think. Several people have told me about your skill as a gardener, and I have had a peep or two on the sly. They told me the truth, anyway. But it is the grass that takes my eye so much. I've never seen a plot look so smooth and green—so velvety, I might say."

"Oh, I'm proud of that grass. It's really very simple, when you get a start. It takes time, of course; but careful sowing and plenty of rolling will work wonders, if you have anything like a decent bit of ground to begin with."

"I must have a lesson—or two," said Paley, smiling. "It would just suit me to have a bit of green like that in front of the window."

"I'm sure it shall be pleased to help you," said Corporal Smith.

"I'll make a start tomorrow, then. May I borrow your mower and roller for a day or two?"

"Certainly."

For the next few days Mr. Paley paid great attention to his garden.

"I don't see much difference in my lawn yet," he said, after about a week had passed. "Do you think the roller is heavy enough for my lawn?"

"Don't make a mistake and have the roller too heavy," said Smith. "I do sometimes put a brick or two inside for a bit of extra weight, but you certainly could do with it a bit heavier. Don't be in too big a hurry to get it done."

"I'll tell you what I'll do if you don't mind," said Mr. Paley. "I'll have the ends of your roller boarded up, with a hole left so that I can put in a quantity of sand."

"Well, I don't mind. It would perhaps be a better and more convenient way of getting what you want."

"Thanks. I'll have it done, then," said Paley, turning away.

A day or two later he called his neighbor's attention to the roller in its new form, and the latter walked around into the next garden.

"I see you've got an evening paper. What's the latest score?"

"There's a paragraph here that will interest you professionally," said Paley, referring once more to the paper.

"What's that?" inquired Smith.

"You remember that big robbery week or two since?"

"Yes. They got away with about \$4,000 worth of stuff, I remember."

"More than that, I should think. The paper says that the police have got some slight clue which they are following up."

"I should like to get my fingers on some of that stolen property," said Corporal Smith.

"In cases like this, it seems to me," said Paley, "that the police are often outwitted in quite a simple manner. The safest heavy for his purpose and method to hide such stuff as proceeded to empty it."

At length the running of the sand was interrupted by something inside.

Poking this out with a stick, Mr. Paley was astonished to find, wrapped in a piece of newspaper, a small jewel case, which he at once recognized as part of the stolen property.

With eager fingers he opened his prize, but his hopes were immediately dashed to the ground when he found the sole contents was a slip of paper, addressed to himself.

"Dear Mr. Smith," it ran. "Many thanks for your roller, of which I made good use. The police do mis things close under their nose and within reach of their fingers. Had you emptied the roller sooner your luck would have been better. You owe me a dollar. Please get some one to cut and roll the grass. I should not be contented if I thought that all my energy in that direction had been wasted. Gratefully yours,

"ROBERT PEAROUT.
"Alias Richard Paley."

"I should be very glad to. And if the man is down here I may even have a chance. I'll see what the paper has to say, though. I expect to hear something officially."

"Well, good night!" said Mr. Paley.

The clinking of the latch on the gate made both men look in that direction.

"Ah!" murmured Smith. "This is Detective Smart, who has charge of the very case we have been discussing. I shall be hearing something reliable now."

He noticed, with some surprise, the start that Paley gave on hearing the name; but it was nothing to his astonishment when the detective walked directly up to Paley, places his hand on him and arrested him in the strictly formal manner under the name of Robert Pearout.

"Why, sergeant," he gasped, "this is Mr. Richard Paley!"

"He may have given you that name, but I know him as Robert Pearout," replied the detective.

Smith stared at the prisoner.

"It's quite true, that is my real name," said the latter decidedly, "and I have deserved you. It may look black against me, going under a false name, but I have a good excuse for that. I know they can't prove anything against me, and I'm sure to be at liberty again soon."

The house he had occupied was thoroughly searched, but nothing of importance was found. There was strong circumstantial evidence that he was mixed up in the affair, even if he were not the moving spirit; though all the efforts of the police to bring it home to him were futile, and he was at length released.

He greeted Smith at the earliest opportunity.

"Just what I told you!" he said. "Your men, with their far-fetched theories, made a wild grasp at me, but were they declare that the position

wrong again. I did get into trouble once, but have gone

straight. I am a marked man, though, now, and I shall soon get going."

The next morning he had disappeared, nor was any trace of him afterward discovered.

Smith was prevented by the bad weather from pursuing his hobby. When at last the sun shone he found that the ab-

stracting Mr. Paley had not re-

turned his gardening implements.

Washington, July 18—President Wilson today, after an early con-

ference with Secretary Bryan over

the latest reports of the Mexican situation presented by the inquiries of foreign powers, as to the attitude of the United States, ordered Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, at Mexico City, to proceed to Washington immediately for a conference.

Ambassador Wilson will hurry

on either the battleship

Michigan or Louisiana from Vera

Cruz if any delay would be entailed by waiting for a commercial steamer.

Officials here believe that the al-

most total interruption of railroad

traffic between Mexico City and

the United States may result

from the attitude assumed by

the European diplomats sta-

tions.

It is believed in official and dip-

lomatic circles that an important an-

nouncement of the attitude of the

United States will follow the an-

tasador's return. The President's

action today, following closely the

official announcement that some

of the foreign powers, which al-

ready had recognized the Huerta

government, were pressing for

some indication of this govern-

ment's attitude toward the con-

tinued disorders in Mexico, leads

to that belief.

REASON No. 4

Why Lacombe?

LACOMBE will be the largest city between Calgary and Edmonton and between Saskatoon and Prince Rupert.

BECAUSE of its railways built and in the building which stretch out in nearly a score of directions, and

BECAUSE it will become the terminal point for at least two of these, and

BECAUSE Lacombe will be the coal city of the C.N.R. from where they will store and distribute steam coal over their whole system which in itself will employ many men, and

BECAUSE of cheap power, low cost of living, manufacturing, shipping, healthful, and pleasing climatic conditions, and

BECAUSE Lacombe has the best soil in the whole west, having been awarded two first prizes for oats at the International Dry Farming Congress open to the world.

YES, TWICE we have BEATEN THE WORLD in oats, producing 132 bush. and 15 lbs to the acre weighing 49 lbs to the bushel, and these right from the field and not hand picked.

Everything says LACOMBE.

The Hotson Land Co.

United States Responsible for the Mexican Muddle

Edmonton Exhibition

August 11-16
1913

\$50,000.00
OFFERED IN PRIZES & PURSES

Five Days Good Races
Special Free Attractions
Midway Shows
Military Tattoo

Excursion Rates
on all Railroads

For Prize List and all information apply to

W. J. STARK, Manager

THE CUSHMAN BINDER ENGINE

We have the agency for Lacombe District for the CUSHMAN GASOLINE ENGINES.

The 4-H.P. Cushman Engine is a 4 Cycle Engine and can be attached to any make of a binder. Horses simply pull binder—Engine does the rest. This engine has the power for all general farm work such as Chopping, Sawing, Pumping, etc., and is a useful engine the year round.

Please keep in mind that we can make HARNESS to order as well as repair work on Harness.

We Solicit your Patronage and will do our best to please

H. L. BROWN

Lacombe Wholesale Liquor House

A large stock of the very best of everything in the wholesale liquor line.

F. L. SMITH, Ltd.

TAYLOR Boarding House

A clean home-like House with home comforts

One minute walk from Depot

Dining Room equal to the Best

\$1.25 per Day \$6 per Week

Mrs. J. TAYLOR, Prop.

for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain condition by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$500 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside on the homestead or pre-empt six months in each of three years. A homesteader may purchase homestead in certain districts. Price \$500 per acre.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may purchase a homestead homestead in certain districts. Price \$500 per acre.

Washington, July 18—President Wilson today, after an early conference with Secretary Bryan over

the latest reports of the Mexican situation presented by the inquiries of foreign powers, as to the attitude of the United States, ordered Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, at Mexico City, to proceed to Washington immediately for a conference.

It is believed in official and dip-

lomatic circles that an important an-

nouncement of the attitude of the

United States will follow the an-

tasador's return. The President's

action today, following closely the

official announcement that some

of the foreign powers, which al-

ready had recognized the Huerta

government, were pressing for

some indication of this govern-

ment's attitude toward the con-

tinued disorders in Mexico, leads

to that belief.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure



Genuine must bear Signature

Great Hood

SATIN GLOSS Harness Dressing

FOR HARNESS, CLOTHES, LEATHER, SILK, SATIN, ETC.

DOMESTIC SPECIALTY

HAMILTON, ONT.

THE WORLD'S BEST POLISH

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been
the favorite remedy for the relief of
MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE
TEETHING, with PAIN, COLIC, SORBETS, CHILLS,
ALLAYING PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and
SOOTHES CHILDS SORE THROAT. It
is absolutely harmless. Be sure and ask for
Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. It takes no other
kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ARLINGTON
WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Specially made for men. Wash it with soap and water. All sizes or widths. All kinds of blouse style and size. For 25c we will send you
THE ARLINGTON COLLAR CO., LTD.
100,000,000 CLOTHES MADE
EVERY DAY. REST AND HEALTH TO
MOTHER AND CHILD.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS
If you are OUT OF BREATH OR DOWN ON THE BREATH
try our new THERAPY. It is a
CURE FOR ASTHMA, CHRONIC CATARRH, COLD, CHILLS, FEVER,
RHEUMATIC PAINS, CURE'S WIND COLIC, and
SOOTHES CHILDS SORE THROAT. It
is absolutely harmless. REST AND HEALTH TO
MOTHER AND CHILD. REST AND HEALTH TO
MOTHER AND CHILD.

When buying your Piano insist on having an OTTO HIGEL Piano Action

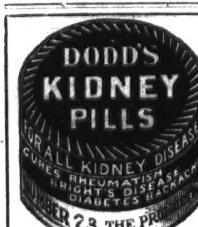
70% Bonds, Profits Shared
in Berlin \$100,
2500,000,000 years. Withdraw
able after one year.
Offer for all
fold to National Security
Corporation Limited, Contac-
tion Life Bldg., Toronto.

RHEUMATIC OR SCITICA
is one of the most obstinate of diseases
to cure. We have a remedy that in a
large percentage of cases gives
instant relief. A prescription of a practicing physi-
cian of forty-three years' experience
has no relief or cure follows, we refund your
money. Write for full information.
TEMPLETON RHEUMATIC CAPSULE
Co., 316, College Street, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED.—LADIES TO DO PLAIN
and light sewing at home, while or
spare time; good pay; work sent
any distance; charges paid; send
stamp for particulars. N. National
Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

Keeley's Great Fraud
In a new building to be erected by
the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia
the original Keeley motor is to have a
place. Perhaps no other mechanical
device has ever been so popular. For
twenty-five years Keeley maintained
the validity of his discovery, inven-
ting also a perplexing lingo of
pseudo-science, which he sold
designed. He started his motor, appar-
ently, by playing a violin or a mouth-
organ, and immediately tremendous
power was developed. Hollow wires
readily conveyed this power from a
hydraulic machine in the cellar of his
house.

Make your heart light and gay
With a right merry roundelay;
Old acquaintance oft renew
And never change old love for new.



W.N.U. 955

Bitterness, Nearly Extinct Species
Man and woman, man and woman,
driven from the sea that gentle-
man of leisure, the stowaway. He is
a man of leisure, for, in spite of the
popular impression that he is a man
of leisure, the stowaway—he is usually a
stowaway because he is too lazy or
too tired to work like other men. Of
course, there are exceptions to this
rule. Occasionally, a stowaway is
found who is a good workman, or
seaman, but over whom there comes
an onslaught of fate, now and then,
on an outgoing liner, just like
any poor down-and-outer.

There was a time when almost
every ship that sailed the world had
its complement of unfitted passengers.
That day is over now, for severe
immigration laws and the
long Atlantic ship have made the
life of the stowaway anything but a
pleasant one. It's work, work, work
all the way over after they are
driven from the sea that gentle-
man of leisure, the stowaway.

Sea captains occasionally will tell
the story of the stowaway—that he
was the big ship's safe in port and
that he was a real sailor, a real
man. Then high up in his little cabin his
gold-braided uniform laid aside, and
often old clay pipe dug out from some
tiny span of iron, he would sit and
smile. If he suspected you are a
reporter, that you will never tell
the world of his skipper's world
over are a handful of stowaways.

Oh! the stowaway! I remember
when we used to get four or five
every trip. Now I have not had one
in a year, a year and a half. Some
people beggar me. You never know
how to treat them, and few have the
smallest sense of honor or the faintest
idea of what trouble they can
cause for an officer.

Some are terribly lazy, I remem-
ber one time when I was sailing from
Europe to the tropics. We were just
at the beginning of the month of entering
Constantinople, repeated an interesting
remark of General Grant's ap-
pointing the failure of the Russian
army to capture Constantinople in
1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, said Mrs. Winslow, was
there. Paris, she writes, when
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of the Russian
army, that the Russian army would
not be able to capture Constantinople
in 1856, which when similarly placed
in Europe, was sailing from St.
Petersburg.

Harold, she said, was there. When
General Grant, the American ex-pre-
dicted, on the arrival of

HOME COURSE IN FRUITS AND BERRIES

CULTIVATION OF STRAW-BERRIES.

L. C. CORBETT, Horticulturist,
Bureau of Plant Industry, United
States Department of Agriculture.

The strawberry is a very attractive subject for development. It is a plant which is readily propagated by seeds, which is, however, the only method of propagation, as varieties cannot be selected from plants showing the desired tendencies, or they may be produced by crossing two plants possessing characteristics which it would be desirable to combine in one plant. But because of the breeder, the straw-berry is provided with a host of self-preservation through the agency of suckers (stolons), which enables the propagator to perpetuate any plant he may develop without fear of loss or change of character.

When the straw-crop is the plants are made rich and to this end the ground is made rich and put to good tillage, frequent cultivation early in the season.

The home production of runners for one's own planting is quite common, and the practice of raising the straw-berry and the production of runners prior to harvesting the fruit is discouraged. The difficulty with this method is to secure strong, well developed plants for August and September planting. When the small plants are set out in the spring the result is that the plants are of less importance in favoring the runners, however, strong plants for



A WELL ROOTED PLANT WITH SMALL LEAVES.

August and September planting can be secured even in the New England states. The question of the desirability of purchasing or of growing one's own plants must be decided by the planter.

Field practices in the cultivation of straw-berry varieties differ somewhat at all country to conform to climatic and soil conditions.

The factor most influenced by conditions of soil and climate is the time of setting.

In irrigated regions planting can be done at whatever season the work will give best results, but in dry regions rainfall is a determining factor.

In the middle Atlantic states the work is done in April or May, in the south of New York, August, in September, in the north of the state, in October.

In the southern states planting is done in the fall, while in others it may be done in June from the crop of runners of the same season.

In irrigated regions planting can be done at whatever season the work will give best results, but in dry regions rainfall is a determining factor.

In the middle Atlantic states the work is done in April or May, in the south of New York, August, in September, in the north of the state, in October.

In the southern states planting is done in the fall, while in others it may be done in June from the crop of runners of the same season.

Selection of Soil.

The soil considered best suited to the cultivation of the strawberry in the northeastern part of the United States is what is known as a sandy or gravelly loam.

A warm, quick soil, although naturally poor, is the best, and if the soil is dry and well supplied with plant food, the lacking plant food can easily be supplied by the addition of fertilizers, while the physical characteristics of the soil can only be modified with great difficulty by cultivation, drainage and the addition of organic manures.

These are therefore important considerations.

The plants not only thrive better on light soils, but the crop is more abundant, and the berries are larger and sweeter. The period of maturity can also be modified with the addition of fertilizers, which, however, require repeated spraying, especially southern or eastern exposures, where the plants receive the advantage of the first warm days of spring, or by placing them on northern and western slopes, where by the use of heavy mulches the period of ripening can be delayed much longer and by the use of late ripening dates can be extended even longer.

The land to be devoted to the growing of strawberries should, if possible, be planted in a cultivated crop, such as potatoes, beans or corn, so that the soil will be disturbed to a depth which the berries will be covered so shallow that the upper portion of the roots will be exposed, either being a disadvantage which frequently results in loss.

Clean and shallow culture is the watchword of successful cultivation, and the use of manure in the construction means more than the destruction of weeds. Mulching covering the surface of the soil with dead or decaying vegetable matter is the means of the few insects which, as we have seen, are the enemies of the plants, in which the plants are grown.

Previous to setting the plants the soil should be deeply plowed in order that all organic matter of whatever nature on the surface may be completely turned under. Immediately following the plow the land should be thoroughly culturized so that the

soil may be reduced to a condition which would form a ideal bed for the plants.

Preparation of the Soil.

If the soil is not rich for the best results it should have a dressing of at least twenty cart loads of well decomposed stable manure per acre, either plowed under or incorporated with the soil by harrowing or after plowing. If sand or lime manure is not available, plant food should be supplied by a liberal use of finely ground bone, chemical manures and potash. The use upon the plants at blooming time of highly nitrogenous manures, such as clippings of sods, manure, etc., will do more harm than good, often proves of great value.

If it can be applied in solution it will give quicker results than if put on in the form of a salt.

"Now, he doesn't even know me by sight; but he come into the office cross as hornet this morning and climbed up the stairs, which were so steep that strain of fruit produces comes on him will only perfect the number of fruits its food supply will allow; hence the advantages of applying quickly available plant foods just at this critical time.

Leaves with small crowns—i.e., a moderate growth of leaves—and with an abundant development of rhizome roots are the most desirable.

If the leaf area seems to be too great for the root system of the plant the removal of the leaves and the older leaves will prove an advantage.

Horticultural varieties of strawberries occur with imperfect or platelike flowers as well as with perfect flowers (those containing both stamens and pistils). It is important that the planter give careful attention to this point, as many varieties of strawberries made up of platelike sorts alone will be unproductive, while many such sorts when properly intercrossed with perfect flowered varieties have proved to be our largest fruited sorts and most attractive.

There is no way of distinguishing the perfect from the imperfect plants when not in bloom.

When to Set the Plants.

There are several considerations which govern the time and manner of setting strawberry plants. The time to plant depends in humid regions more upon the rainfall than upon any other factor, and the sanitary, the earlier the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

It is a satisfactory and most economical method to cover the soil at the planting season to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves the stand will be uneven, with the result that more work will be required to keep the land free from weeds and more trouble will be necessary to get more than sparsely filled by runners from the plants that survive.

The plants that withstand the drought are checked and dwarfed.

They seldom recover so as to make either satisfactory croppers or plant producers.

THE LEADING STORE CLEARING SALE CONTINUED

Owing to our many out-of-town customers not being able to take advantage of our 15 Days Clearing Sale we will continue it all next week and will give Bigger and Better Bargains than ever

Ladies' Coats at Cost



We are clearing all our Ladies' Coats at cost and they are all new styles of the best quality.

Ladies' Rain Coats at Great Reduction

Our stock of Ladies' Rain Coats in Mercerized Repp Tweeds and Covert Cloth. Ladies' Rain Coats in colors. Fawn and Gray, regular \$7.50, clearing at \$5.00

Ladies' Mercerized Repp, regular \$10.00, clearing at \$8.00

Umbrellas and Parasols Clearing less 20 per cent

Groceries at Sale Prices

20 lb sack B.C. Sugar	\$1.15
3 lbs Big Four Coffee	\$1.00
2 cans Peas	25c
2 cans Corn	25c
2 cans Beans	25c
2 cans Pumpkin	25c
3 pugs Kellogg's Corn Flakes	25c
3 pugs 16-oz Seeded Raisins	25c

Ladies' White Waists at Less than Half Price



50 Ladies' White Muslin and Linen Waists, nicely made, regular \$3 to \$5, clearing at \$1.35
50 Ladies' White Waists, regular \$1 to \$2.50, clearing at 50c
25 Ladies' Print Waists, regular \$2.50 to \$1, clearing at 25c
Ladies' Bathing Suits and Caps, regular \$1 to \$2.50, clearing at 50c

Men's Suits at Half Price

25 Men's Tweed and Worsted Suits; well made and finished, regular \$10 and \$12, clearing at \$6.00

A few \$22.50 to \$27.50 20th Century hand tailored Suits, sizes 36 and 37, clearing at \$13.75

25 per cent off Boys' Suits

Boys 2 and 3 piece Suits in big assortment of patterns Tweeds and Worsted, less 25 percent discount.



Men's Underwear

Men's Fall weight Underwear, regular \$1.25 a suit, clearing at \$1.00

Men's Snap Proof Overalls

Blue and White striped Drill, regular \$1.25 a pair, clearing at 95c

Men's Overalls in plain Blue Black and stripe, regular \$1.00, clearing at per pair 60c

Sweeping Reductions in Remnants of all Kinds

Everything in the Store at reduced prices all this week

A. M. Campbell, Lacombe, Alta.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

One of the Oldest Banks in Canada

Capital and Reserve funds over \$13,500,000

195 branches in Canada. Savings Bank department at each branch.

Interest paid at highest current rates. One Dollar opens an account.

LACOMBE BRANCH A. BELCHER, Mgr.

LACOMBE, ALTA.

Local Jottings

C. C. Reed, mayor of Ponoka, was in town Thursday on municipal business.

The best ice cream, soft drinks and fruits in season at the Lacombe Candy Kitchen.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Peters left on Thursday last for Pincher Creek to visit Mrs. Peters' sister of that place.

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. McFarlane, of Calgary, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Storey at Gull Lake for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rutherford who are summering at their pretty cottage at Brownlow's Landing went to Calgary last Saturday and returned to the Lake on Tuesday.

Complaints come from various parts of town that cattle and horses picketed out to grass, break loose and trespass on gardens and lawns. Some of the owners of despoiled gardens are invoking the aid of the law by providing for impoundment.

Albert Boyd was the first man in the Lacombe District to secure a binder engine. Mr. Boyd put in a 4-horse binder engine last season and claims the results were very satisfactory. One team is all that is required to pull the binder, the engine drives the machinery. Besides using the engine on the 6-foot binder it is also used to do the washing, churning, sawing wood, elevate the grain and chop the feed. H. L. Brown has taken the agency for the Farm Craftman engine for this district and it can be seen in operation on

8-foot binder at the Massey-Harris Implement Warehouse.

BIRTHS

Trimble—At Lacombe, on July 11, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Trimble, a daughter.

Bennett—At Blackfalds, on July 14, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bennett, a daughter.

LOST—A rug, between Blackfalds and Lacombe. Finder will please return to this office and receive a reward.

THE FAMOUS PLYMOUTH TWINE

PURE MANILLA

Going with the rest of the snaps at the Leading Store during the 15 Days' Sale



What is Gold Filled?

Some people suppose it means a quantity of gold mixed with other material to give a gold appearance

This is Wrong

Gold filled is two plates of solid gold with a plate of composition filled in between to stiffen. Some factories call their watch gold-stiffened.

We handle the A.W.C. Co. filled cases.

Guaranteed Good

JOHN BULGER
Jeweler
Phone 55

Lacombe

For Sale Exclusively

Wilson & Mortimer

100 acres near Gull Lake and 16 miles from Ponoka, unimproved. Price \$1670, cash.

160 acres 1 mile from Forshie, all fenced, well and creek, 20 acres cultivated, good house, small stable. Price \$2,200. Terms \$600 cash and balance arranged.

Small house and 4 lots in Lacombe for sale or trade.

Cottages and lots for sale at Manhattan Beach, Gull Lake, good terms.

Small cottage, lot with good sandy beach at Brownlow's Landing, Gull Lake, price \$525. Terms.

Hail Insurance from 6 per cent

Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness, Live Stock and Hail Insurance

We represent the Northern Trust, Royal Trust and Standard Trust Companies.

We have Thoroughbred Horses to exchange for farm land.

WILSON & MORTIMER

Phone 122

RAILWAY St., LACOMBE

